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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Generator and boiler capacity 1947/1950

After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Maschinenleistung, Dampfkesselleistung) were 4,800 MW and 3,500 MW respectively. The generators and boilers are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 42% of the generator capacity and 23% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use.

2. Fuel/heat consumption ratio

Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel - heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/KWh.

3. Actual capacity

The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 MW; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population.

4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 MW by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of $31,4.10^9$ KWh and an actual output of 4.960 MW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 h/y, but even this working time (approximately 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak periods. the power supply situation in the Soviet Zone will not be satisfactory until 1958. 50X1-HUM

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5. Maintenance of output

It is intended to maintain the present output capacity of 2,800 MW by extensive repairs to worn-out and obsolescent plants and to put into production equally old and worn-out machines and boilers which, for the moment, are unserviceable. Thus, through the replacement of machines and the extension of boiler plants through the reconstruction of dismantled steam plants, back pressure power plants and pumping storage power plants (Pumpspeicherkraftwerke), the planned total of 4,960 MW is to be attained in 1955.

6. Fuel supplies

90% of the electricity production in the DDR is based on brown coal, since the small water power works and the insignificant hard coal supply in Saxony are of little importance in relation to the total output. Only the Klingenberg and Rummelsburg power stations (total actual output potential 220/310 MW) receive hard coal from Upper Silesia and supply some 5% only of the power supply in the DDR. Approximately $1,5.10^6$ tons of brown coal briquettes (corresponding to approximately 1.10^9 kwh.) were consumed in 1950 for power purposes. Fuel supplies (approximately 50.10^6 tons of brown coal units of 2,000 kcal/kg) sufficed to meet demands with difficulty in 1950; if $31,4.10^9$ kwh is to be attained in 1955, 75.10^6 tons of brown coal units will be required. In this connection, a more favorable fuel/heat consumption ratio than an average 5,100 kcal/kwh cannot be expected for 1955.

7. More than 80% of the total current production is not, or only negligibly, debited (belastet) with water freight or railway freight; this percentage is likely to increase in the future. In the DDR only gas, water and electricity products are pegged to 1944 prices. 50X1-HUM

8. [redacted]

9. [redacted]

10. Power production in relation to the Five-Year Plan

The situation is summarized as follows:

	MW
1947 Total generator capacity at the end of the year (public and industrial power stations)	4,800
Power stations included in the above, without connection to the public network	approximately 700
Total boiler capacity at the end of the year	3,500
1950/51 Total actual output (winter)	2,800
1955 Planned estimate of actual production	4,960

	Generator Capacity	Actual Production	
	10^9 kwh	MW	Working time h/J
1949	16.5		
1950	18.5	2,800	6,600
1955	31.4	4,960	6,350

* [redacted] Comment: [redacted] the margin of error in the figures is ± 5%.

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